

therefore propose to distinguish the Barbadoes specimen by the name *H. Rawsoni*, and hope very shortly to be able to give a more detailed description of this most interesting recent discovery in crinoidal genera.

Mr. Rawson observes:—"I have only procured one specimen of the *Pentacrinus caput-medusæ*, and it was the first; I am therefore more uncertain about the place where it was procured than I am about the habitat of the *Pentacrinus Mülleri*. But I believe that they are all procured on the same bank, which, instead of five or six miles from the shore, as I was first informed, cannot be more than a mile, within the hundred-fathom line."

XLIX.—On the Coleoptera of St. Helena.

By T. VERNON WOLLASTON, M.A., F.L.S.

SINCE the publication of my memoir on the Coleoptera of St. Helena, two years ago, another batch has been placed in my hands by Mr. J. C. Melliss, who has lately returned from the island, and has brought with him a small additional collection, of considerable interest. Although a very large proportion of this last consignment is made up of species which are manifestly naturalized (having been taken, clearly, in and about the town), there is nevertheless a certain modicum of unmistakably endemic forms; and these, along with a few others of more doubtful origin, I propose to describe in the present paper.

The total number of species in the collection which has lately been entrusted to me by Mr. Melliss is 39; and of these as many as 21 were not included in my enumeration in 1869. Amongst the 21 additions, however, to the catalogue, there are ten which we may be quite certain have found their way into the island through the medium of commerce, and have therefore no connexion whatever with the aboriginal fauna. Such species as these figure in the local lists of nearly every civilized country; and as they are invariably admitted, on the tacit understanding that they have unquestionably been naturalized, we can scarcely refuse them a place in the St.-Helena enumeration. The ten to which I allude are as follows:—

Carpophilus dimidiatus.
— *hemipterus*.
Trogosita mauritanica.
Cryptophagus badius.
— *gracilipes*.

Silvanus surinamensis.
Curtomerus pilicornis.
Coptops bidens.
Homalota coriaria.
Philonthus longicornis.

Of the remaining eleven additions, *four* I should consider of rather more doubtful origin; for although I believe them to have become established (like those just alluded to) through indirect human agencies, this may or may not have been the case. They are:—

Thea variegata.
Xantholinus morio.

Oxytelus alutaceifrons.
— *nitidifrons.*

We now come to the remaining *seven* in Mr. Melliss's consignment; and these I feel no hesitation in asserting are veritable *autochthones* of the soil. Indeed, with the exception of a *Longitarsus* on an unmistakably St.-Helena type, they all belong to either the *Curculionidæ* or the Anthribids—indeed to the four genera *Microxylobius*, *Nesiotes*, *Notioxenus*, and *Homœodera*, each peculiar to the island, and of very anomalous structure. These seven, of conspicuously native origin, and which I may be permitted to call *ultra-indigenous*, are:—

Microxylobius dimidiatus.
— *angustus.*
— *cossonoides.*
Nesiotes horridus.

Notioxenus ferrugineus.
Homœodera coriacea.
Longitarsus Mellissii *.

In my enumeration, two years ago, of the Coleoptera which had been detected up to that date (so far as I was able to ascertain) at St. Helena, I recorded 74 species. Hence the 21 which the more recent reseaches of Mr. Melliss enable me now to add will augment the entire number to 95. In drawing any geographical conclusions, however, from the general character of a fauna, it is clear that those species which have *without doubt* become established through the immediate instrumentality of commerce and other direct human agencies should be left out of the question; and consequently, when tabulating, in 1869, what I looked upon as emphatically the "St.-Helena Coleoptera" (including under that title not merely the actual *autochthones* of the soil, but likewise those for the presence of which in the island the common modes of ordinary dissemination, through various articles of merchandize, would not directly account), I withdrew no less than 26 out of the entire 74, leaving a residuum of 48. Hence since, on the same principle, 10, out of the 21 now added, have to be removed, the "48" from which I deduced my conclusions

* The number of species, however, which I have regarded in this paper as new to science is eleven,—the *Cryptophagus gracilipes*, *Xantholinus morio*, *Oxytelus alutaceifrons*, and *Oxytelus nitidifrons* having, in addition to these seven "*ultra-indigenous*" forms, been defined as novelties.

two years ago must now be increased to 59; and it will be interesting to notice whether the relative proportions of the twelve great sections under which the Coleoptera are usually supposed to be classified have, in consequence, been much disturbed. Tabulated as before, the divisions will accordingly arrange themselves thus:—

Rhynchophora	31
Cordylocerata (<i>i. e.</i> Lamellicorns &c.)	6
Gcodephaga	5
Brachelytra	4
Heteromera	3
Phytophaga	3
Pseudotrimera	3
Philhydrida	2
Necrophaga	1
Priocerata	1
Hydradephaga	0
Eucerata	0
	—
	59

Now, looking at this synoptical enumeration, the first fact that strikes us is the still greater preponderance, numerically, than even before, of the *Rhynchophora* over every other section. Indeed the more we investigate the Coleopterous fauna of St. Helena, the more pronounced appears the tendency to this strange and undue development of certain anomalous types of the Curculionids and *Anthribide*. And I may add that this is in perfect accordance with my original conjecture, made now more than ten years ago, that the exponents of those particular groups would be found eventually (judging from the remarkable difference in configuration of the very few which had then been brought to light) to be the most numerous and the most characteristic in the whole fauna of the island.

After these few remarks, I will proceed to place on record the 21 additions to the list, and will then give an emended systematic enumeration of the 95 species which constitute the Coleopterous fauna of St. Helena as hitherto ascertained †.

† As in my former paper, I shall place an asterisk (*) against all those species (both in the enumeration itself and in the systematic catalogue) which I should look upon as *unquestionably* naturalized—whether through the medium of commerce or through the various other methods of accidental dissemination which are so readily traceable throughout the greater portion of the civilized world.

Fam. Nitidulidæ.

Genus CARPOPHILUS.

Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent. iii. 50 (1830).

*Carpophilus dimidiatus**.

Nitidula dimidiata, Fab., Ent. Syst. i. 261 (1792).

Carpophilus auropilosus, Woll., Ins. Mad. 117 (1854).

— *dimidiatus*, Murray, Mon. Nitid. 379 (1864).

A widely diffused insect, which appears to have been naturalized, through the medium of commerce, in most parts of the civilized world, and which has established itself in the Madeiran, Canarian, and Cape-Verde archipelagos. It has been taken by Mr. Melliss at St. Helena, but is, of course, totally unconnected with the true fauna of the island.

*Carpophilus hemipterus**.

Dermestes hemipterus, Linn., Syst. Nat. ii. 567 (1767).

Carpophilus hemipterus, Murray, Mon. Nitid. 362 (1864).

— —, Woll., Col. Atl. 108 (1865).

Likewise captured by Mr. Melliss at St. Helena, and equally diffused with the last species (through human agencies) over the civilized world. It is common, chiefly in the warehouses and stores, throughout the Madeiran, Canarian, and Cape-Verde groups.

Fam. Trogositidæ.

Genus TROGOSITA.

Olivier, Ent. ii. 19 (1790).

*Trogosita mauritanica**.

Tenebrio mauritanicus, Linn., Syst. Nat. ii. 674 (1767).

Trogosita mauritanica, Woll., Col. Atl. 116 (1865).

— —, Id., Col. Hesp. 66 (1867).

Of course totally unconnected with the true fauna of the island, yet, having been taken by Mr. Melliss, it would seem at any rate to have established itself in the storehouses and granaries of St. Helena, in like manner as it has done in most regions of the civilized world. It is very common throughout the Madeiran, Canarian, and Cape-Verde archipelagos.

Fam. Cucujidæ.

Genus SILVANUS.

Latreille, Gen. Crust. et Ins. iii. 19 (1807).

*Silvanus surinamensis**.

Dermestes surinamensis, Linn., Syst. Nat. ii. 565 (1767).

Silvanus surinamensis, Woll., Col. Atl. 135 (1865).

— —, Id., Col. Hesp. 69 (1867).

A single example of this almost cosmopolitan *Silvanus* is

amongst the collection of insects taken recently by Mr. Melliss at St. Helena; and although, of course, totally unconnected with the native fauna of the island, yet, as the species is allowed to figure in the local list of nearly every civilized country, we can scarcely deny it a place in our present enumeration.

Fam. Cryptophagidæ.

Genus CRYPTOPHAGUS.

Herbst, Käf. iv. 172 (1792).

*Cryptophagus badius**.*Cryptophagus badius*, St., Deutsch. Fna, xvi. 96, t. 317. f. A (1845).

— — —, Erich., Nat. der Ins. Deutsch. iii. 357 (1846).

Amongst the St.-Helena Coleoptera of Mr. Melliss there is a single example of what seems to be the common European *Cryptophagus badius*; and I may add that Mr. Rye is likewise of opinion that it should be referred to that species. I have therefore little hesitation in recording the *C. badius* amongst the insects which have been naturalized in the island through the medium of commerce, though the individual now before me presents perhaps a *slight* shade of difference from the ordinary type†.

*Cryptophagus gracilipes**, n. sp.

C. oblongo-ovalis, ferrugineus, subnitidus, ubique densissime et valde profunde punctatus, et pube elongata suberecta albida præsertim in elytris obsitus; prothorace convexo, transverso, postice vix angustiore, angulis elongato-incrassatis, ad apicem retrorsum acutiusculis, ad latera minutissime æqualiter suberrato (interdum fere simplici); elytris convexis; antennis pedibusque elongatis, gracilibus, paulo pallidioribus.

Long. corp. lin. vix 1.

Several examples of this most distinct and interesting little *Cryptophagus* are amongst the Coleoptera collected at St. Helena by Mr. Melliss; but whether they were taken in the houses and stores about the town I am unable to say—though, as the *Cryptophagi* are insects which are so eminently liable to transmission through the medium of commerce, this is most likely to have been the case. At any rate, however, it differs very essentially from every member of the genus with which I am acquainted; and Mr. Rye, who has paid unusual atten-

† After a careful examination of this specimen, Mr. Rye says:—"The St.-Helena *Cryptophagus* is, I think, *badius* without doubt. The only little point in which it seems to differ is in the outline of the sides of the thorax behind the middle denticle, which is scarcely so obliquely *straight* as in the *badius* type, being a *trifle* irregular near the posterior angles; but I trace similar tendencies in some of my undoubted *badius*."

tion to the *Cryptophagi*, assures me that he is not aware of any species upon record with which it can be made to agree. Apart from its rather small size, convex body, and dark rufous-ferruginous hue, its most distinctive features consist in its extremely coarsely and densely punctured surface, which is beset all over (though especially on the elytra) with very elongate and nearly erect, soft, whitish hairs. Its limbs, too, are marvellously slender—even more so, perhaps, than is the case in the particular section of the group (represented by the *C. vini* in Europe, and *C. hesperius* in the Canarian archipelago) to which it belongs. Its incrassated anterior prothoracic angle is rather largely developed, with the hinder point of it more or less acute; but there seems to be no central lateral denticle, the sides being merely minutely crenulated—so minutely, indeed, as sometimes to appear nearly simple.

Fam. Elateridæ.

Genus ANCHASTUS.

Leconte, Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. x. 459 (1853).

Anchastus atlanticus.

Anchastus atlanticus, Cand., Mon. Elat. ii. 409, t. 3. f. 8 (1859).

Heteroderes puncticollis, Woll., Ann. Nat. Hist. iv. 317 (1869).

It would appear that the Elaterid which I described two years ago under the name of "*Heteroderes puncticollis*" is the *Anchastus atlanticus* of Candèze's Monograph; so that the above correction in its synonymy becomes necessary. Mr. Janson informs me that its general *facies* is almost exactly that of a *Heteroderes*, and it is not surprising, therefore, that I should have referred it to that group; and he further adds that it is totally unlike any *Anchastus* with which he is acquainted.

Fam. Curculionidæ.

(Subfam. COSSONIDES.)

Genus MICROXYLOBIUS.

Chevrolat, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. i. 98 (1836).

Of this interesting little Cossonideous group three additional exponents have been brought to light, through the careful researches of Mr. Melliss, since my enumeration of the St.-Helena Coleoptera two years ago. They all of them belong to the first section of the genus, regarded by me as the typical one, in which the femora are totally unarmed; and one of them (the *M. cossonoides*) is so large compared with the remainder, and so dissimilar in the elongation of its rostrum and

limbs, as still to justify my original conclusion that many species even yet remain to be detected.

I may here add that the members of the second of the two sections under which I distributed the *Microxylobii* have an acute, more or less conspicuous spine towards the base of the upper edge of their femora; and for this, lest hereafter it should perchance be found desirable to separate it as a distinct group, I proposed the subgeneric name of *Thaumastomerus*. It would appear, however, that in 1858 Boheman (Res. Eugen. 141, tab. ii. f. 7) published one of the exponents of that particular section (according to Lacordaire, Gen. vii. 327, note 2, my *M. Chevrolatii*) under the name of "*Acanthomerus armatus*;" so that if ever the two divisions should be treated as distinct genera, the title of the one with armed thighs will have to be *Acanthomerus*, and not *Thaumastomerus*. My own belief, however, is, that the whole of the species which compose the two sections are so intimately connected that it would be exceedingly unwise, on account of the spinose femora of some of them, to attempt to draw a line of generic demarcation between them. But, be this as it may, the *specific* title, at any rate, of my *M. Chevrolatii* will (assuming Lacordaire's identification as correct) be compelled to yield to that of *armatus*, under which it was previously published by Boheman.

The three species above alluded to, which have to be added to the St.-Helena list, may be enunciated as follows:—

Microxylobius dimidiatus, n. sp.

M. ovato-fusiformis, niger, nitidulus; capite rostroque parce et leviter punctatis; prothorace magno, convexo, subquadrato-ovali, in medio rotundate latiusculo, profunde sed vix confertim punctato; clytris breviusculis, rugulosis, punctato-striatis, interstitiis uniserialim punctatis, interdum (saltem postice) setulis minutis cinereis (vix observandis) parce obsitis; antennis rufo-piceis; pedibus breviusculis, piceis.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{2}{3}$.

Two examples of this little *Microxylobius* were amongst a former small collection (transmitted to me more than a year ago by Mr. Melliss) from St. Helena. Although with abundant distinctive features of its own, in certain respects it is slightly intermediate between the *lacertosus* and *lucifugus*, combining somewhat the size and outline of the former with the less opaque and more punctured surface of the latter: yet neither in outline nor in sculpture is it in any wise identical with either of them. It is a small species (apparently not much, if at all, larger than the *lacertosus*), and has a faint tendency, under a high microscopic power, to be studded pos-

teriorly with minute cinereous pubescence. Instead of being opaque, alutaceous, and tuberculated, like the *lacertosus*, it is, as in the case of the *lucifugus*, faintly shining and punctured. Its punctures, however, are not so densely crowded together, or so coarse, as in the latter species; and its elytra (which are scarcely so long as the anterior portion of the body) are more conspicuously striate, and with a single row of punctures down each interstice. Its legs are exceedingly short, like those of the *lacertosus*; and its prothorax is very largely developed—indeed, more so, perhaps, in proportion to the size of the insect, than in any of the other members of the genus which have hitherto been brought to light.

Microxylobius angustus, n. sp.

M. angustus, subcylindricus, æneus (interdum subvirescenti-æneus), nitidulus, calvus; capite punctato, rostro densius ac profundius punctato, oculis prominulis; prothorace sat dense et profunde punctato, ad latera parum rotundato, basi evidentè anguste marginato; elytris elongatis, subparallelis, postice gradatim attenuatis et ibidem (oculo fortissime armato) minutissime sed parce pubescentibus, sat profunde substriato-punctatis.

Long. corp. lin. circa 2.

Judging from three examples now before me, which were taken by Mr. Melliss, the present species appears to be rather larger than the *M. debilis*, as also relatively longer, narrower, and more cylindrical, the elytra (instead of being considerably rounded outwards behind the middle) being very little expanded at the sides. Its punctation likewise is altogether deeper and closer, its eyes are appreciably more prominent, its prothorax is more evidently margined behind, its elytra have less indications of minute asperities at their base, and its surface is a little less shining*.

Microxylobius cossonoides, n. sp.

M. elongatus, fusiformis, æneus (aut subvirescenti-æneus), nitidulus, minute et parce (in elytris evidentius ac seriatim) cinereo-pubescentis; capite dense et argute punctato, rostro elongato gracili; prothorace ovato, basi truncato et ibidem evidentè marginato,

* I may just mention that five individuals from the late collection of Mr. Melliss, and which I have no hesitation in referring to the same species as the single example which I formerly described under the name of *M. debilis*, are a *trifle* less evidently punctured (at any rate, on the prothorax) than my type of the latter, and the minute asperities at the base of their elytra are not quite so developed. In all probability, however, the two forms represent but very slightly modified or local races of a single species. Judging from these five examples, also, the *M. debilis* would appear occasionally, like most of the brassy forms, to become darker in hue—indeed nearly black.

sat profunde, dense, et argute punctato; elytris profunde striato-punctatis, interstitiis irregulariter biseriatim punctatis; antennis pedibusque elongatis, gracilibus, illis rufo-piceis, funiculi art^o 2^{do} longissimo, his obscurioribus, femoribus asperatis, tarsis elongatis art^o 3^{tio} late bilobo.

Long. corp. lin. $3\frac{3}{4}$ — $4\frac{3}{4}$.

Mas rostro paululum brevior et crassior, ad antennarum insertionem subquadrato ampliato.

Fœm. rostro longissimo, gracillimo, tereti, ac paulo levius punctato.

Var. β. obscurus.—Omnino piceus, subminor (?), ac fere calvus.

The comparatively gigantic size and elongated rostrum and limbs of this fine *Microxylobius* would of themselves suffice to distinguish it from every other member of the group which has hitherto been brought to light; and although equally brassy with several of the other species, its general aspect is somewhat more in accordance with the subfamily *Cossonides* than is the case with its numerous (and more or less eccentric) allies. The construction of its rostrum, indeed (which, although in both sexes elongated and narrow, is particularly so in the females, whilst in the males it is considerably dilated at the insertion of the antennæ), is tolerably suggestive both of *Mesites* and *Cossonus*; and its tendency to be minutely pubescent (at any rate on the elytra) is another feature which deserves to be especially noticed. Three examples of it are amongst the insects which have been consigned to me by Mr. Melliss, two of which are a typical male and female, whilst the third is of a dark-piceous hue and less evidently pubescent. This latter individual, however (the “*var. β. obscurus*” of my diagnosis), I cannot believe to be any thing more than a variety of the other form—a conclusion which is all the more probable, since it is the manifest tendency of many of the species to have both a metallic and a darker state*.

(Subfam. SYNAPTONYCHIDES.)

Genus NESIOTES.

Wollaston, Journ. of Ent. i. 211 (1861).

Nesiotes horridus, n. sp.

N. elongato-ovatus, niger, subnitidus, squamis magnis fulvo-cinereis setisque suberectis grossis plus minus vestitus; prothorace ante

* Until the recent collection of Mr. Melliss had been placed in my hands, I had barely remarked this tendency to a twofold coloration in the *M. Chevrolatii* (i. e. the *armatus*, Boh.), which had been looked upon by me as an emphatically brassy species. Several examples of it, however, which are now before me are very nearly as black as the *M. lucifugus* and *lacertosus* and the dark variety of the *debilis*.

medium rotundato-ampliato, postice angustiore et oblique subrecto, ubique profunde et dense rugoso-punctato (punctis magnis); elytris pone medium rotundato-ampliatum, grosse striato-punctatis; antennis (art^{is} 1^{mo} et præsertim 2^{do} elongatis) longiusculis, gracilibus, rufo-ferrugineis, clava obscuriore; pedibus elongatis, squamosis, tarsis clarioribus.

Long. corp. lin. 2-2½.

Several examples of this distinct and interesting *Nesiotes* are contained in the St.-Helena collection of Mr. Melliss; and the species which they represent, as pertaining to one of the most characteristic and anomalous of the native groups, cannot but be regarded as a very significant addition to the fauna. It is considerably larger than either the *N. squamosus* or the *asperatus*; and (although but slightly shining) it differs also in being less opaque and very coarsely punctured, and in being more regularly beset (in addition to the decumbent scales) with longer and more robust suberect setæ. Its outline is more elongate-ovate; and its limbs are less abbreviated, the first and second joints of the antennæ being especially longer.

Fam. Anthribidæ.

(Subfam. NOTIOXENIDES.)

Genus NOTIOXENUS.

Wollaston, Journ. of Ent. i. 212 (1861).

Notioxenus ferrugineus, n. sp.

N. ovato-oblongus, angustus, opacus, ferrugineus, pube grossa demissa cinerea dense vestitus; capite prothoraceque confuse et leviter punctato-rugulosis, hujus linea subbasali curvata et valde elevata; elytris punctato-striatis, sutura, linea discali (plus minus interrupta et antice evanescente) necnon margine ipso laterali plus minus obscure nigrescentibus; antennis breviusculis, rufo-testaceis, ad apicem paulo obscurioribus; pedibus crassiusculis, rufo-testaceis.

Long. corp. lin. 1-1½.

This remarkable and most interesting accession to one of the most characteristic of the St.-Helena genera is due, like the other species enumerated in this paper, to the indefatigable researches of Mr. Melliss; and its excessive distinctness from the four other *Notioxeni* which have hitherto been met with induces a similar suspicion in my mind to that which I have already recorded under the equally anomalous group *Microxylobius*, that in all probability many additional exponents remain yet to be detected. At first sight, indeed, it might well

nigh be supposed to form the type of a different genus from its allies; but its elevated prothoracic line and the other details of its structure show it to be a true *Notioxenus*.

Compared with the four species which have already been defined, the present one may immediately be known by its narrower and more oblong outline and pale ferruginous hue, the elytra only being obscurely decorated with a darker suture and a more or less interrupted and anteriorly evanescent discal line, both of which are sometimes barely traceable and at others conspicuous. Indeed the outer lateral margin is likewise often blackened; and there are frequently indications of one or two small cloudy dashes placed longitudinally (as though formed by an evanescent broken-up line) on either side of the interrupted discal band. Its antennæ are rather short, and its legs somewhat incrassated; and its entire surface is opaque and densely clothed with a coarse, decumbent, cinereous pubescence. Its head and prothorax are roughened, and its elytra are deeply punctate-striate, the striæ extending from the base to the apex.

(Subfam. HOMŒODERIDES.)

Genus HOMŒODERA.

Wollaston, Ann. Nat. Hist. v. 23 (1870).

Homœodera coriacea, n. sp.

H. subovalis, nigra, coriacea, esculpturata (nec punctata, nec striata), subopaca, pube grossa demissa cinerea parce vestita; capite paulo magis nitidulo; elytris subter squamis subcyanescentibus; antennis pedibusque nigrescentibus, illis ad basin clare rufo-ferrugineis, clava paululum compacta.

Long. corp. lin. $\frac{3}{4}$.

A single and rather imperfect specimen of a small *Homœodera*, which was taken at St. Helena by Mr. Melliss, is so very remarkable in its nearly opaque, *coriaceous* surface, and its total freedom from sculpture, that I have no hesitation, even from such scanty material, in describing it as new. The example before me is manifestly a rubbed one, and is consequently almost black (there being merely a slight cyaneous tinge on the elytra); but a few coarse, whitish, decumbent scales would seem to indicate that the species is normally more or less clothed. Its antennæ and legs appear to be dark, the former (of which the club is perhaps somewhat more compact than is usually the case in the allied members of the group) having merely the basal joints rufo-ferruginous.

Fam. Cerambicidæ.

Genus CURTOMERUS.

Stephens, Man. Brit. Col. 269 (1839).

*Curtomerus pilicornis**.*Callidium pilicorne*, Fab., Ent. Syst. ii. 327 (1792).— *luteum* (Mshn), Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent. iv. 249 (1831).*Curtomerus luteus*, Id., Man. Brit. Col. 275 (1839).

Three examples of this pale reddish-brown subcylindrical Longicorn are amongst the St.-Helena Coleoptera which have been submitted to me by Mr. Melliss; and there can be no doubt, I think, that the species has been introduced into the island. They were captured in Jamestown, near the sea, "flying into a house at night;" and Mr. Melliss himself observes that "from its locality the species is probably an imported one." It is the opinion likewise of Mr. Pascoe that it is not truly a native of St. Helena; for he informs me that its proper country is the West Indies, and that it is so liable to accidental transportation (I presume along with timber) that it has been taken alive on one or two occasions even in England. Mr. Pascoe adds that the insect "is very variable in size, and slightly so in the comparative thickness of its femora."

Fam. Lamiidæ.

Genus COPTOPS.

Serville, Ann. de la Soc. Ent. de France, 64 (1835).

*Coptops bidens**.*Lamia bidens*, Fab., Ent. Syst. ii. 291 (1792).

This robust *Lamia*-like Longicorn has been captured occasionally by Mr. Melliss in the houses in Jamestown; and he is of opinion that, like the *Curtomerus pilicornis*, it has probably been naturalized at St. Helena. I am indebted to Mr. Pascoe (who equally believes it to have been imported into the island) for identifying it with the *Lamia bidens* of Fabricius.

Fam. Halticidæ.

Genus LONGITARSUS.

Latreille, Fam. Nat. 405 (1825).

Longitarsus Mellissii, n. sp.

L. elongato-ellipticus, obscure æneo-viridis, nitidus; capite fere impunctato; prothorace punctato, utrinque ad latera late transversim biimpresso et distincte marginato, angulis anticis incrassatis subferrugineis, posticis rotundatis; elytris profunde et rugose punctatis, ac distincte marginatis; antennis pedibusque longissimis,

dilute testaceis, illis versus apicem et interdum femoribus posticis paulo obscurioribus.

Mas, prothorace sensim nitidiore et minutius punctato, tarsis anterioribus art^o 1^{mo} magno, valde dilatato.

Long. corp. lin. 1½.

Obs.—Species *L. Helenæ* affinis, sed certe distincta. Differt corpore majore, magis elongato, nitidiore (nec alutaceo), et paulo obscurius colorato, punctura densiore ac profundiore; prothorace et elytris evidentius marginatis, illo utrinque late biimpreso necnon angulis anticis incrassatis subferrugineis.

Two examples (a male and a female) of this *Longitarsus* have been communicated to me by Mr. Melliss, who remarks that he took them (along with the *L. Helenæ*) from the foliage of native plants, at an elevation of about 2700 feet. It belongs to precisely the same type as the *L. Helenæ*, and resembles it very much also even in colour; nevertheless it is totally distinct from that species. Apart from its larger size and relatively more elongate outline, it is a little obscurer in tint than the *L. Helenæ*, and it is also more shining (its surface *not* being alutaceous), and very much more deeply and closely punctured. Its prothorax and elytra are more broadly margined; and the former (which has the margin at its anterior angles more thickened and slightly ferruginous) is impressed on either side by two broad transverse grooves, which make the surface extremely uneven.

Of the *L. Helenæ* I have seen hitherto only the males, and therefore I cannot tell whether the same sexual distinctions (apart from the enlarged basal joint of the four anterior feet) will hold good in *that* species as appear to do in the present one; but in the *L. Mellissii* the male prothorax is not only more shining, but also less coarsely and less closely punctured than is the case with the opposite sex.

I have had much pleasure in naming this interesting addition to the island fauna after its captor, whose researches at *St. Helena*, in various departments of natural history, have been so eminently successful.

Fam. Coccinellidæ.

Genus THEA.

Mulsant, Species des Sécourip. 206 (1851).

Thea variegata.

Coccinella variegata, Fab., Sp. Ins. i. 99 (1781).

— *cognata*, Dej., Cat. 457 (1837).

— *nassata*, Erich., in Wieg. Archiv, ix. 266 (1843).

Thea variegata, Muls., *loc. cit.* 206 (1851).

Several examples of this pretty Coccinellid were bred by

Mr. Melliss from larvæ which he took from grape-vines at an elevation of about 2000 feet above the sea; and he tells me that the larvæ are occasionally very abundant, under similar circumstances, in various parts of the island. It is a species which occurs at the Cape of Good Hope, and which was recorded by Erichson from Angola; and it is not improbable, therefore, that it may have been introduced into St. Helena from perhaps the former of those localities.

Fam. Staphylinidæ.

(Subfam. ALEOCHARIDES.)

Genus HOMALOTA.

Mannerheim, Brachél. 73 (1831).

Homalota coriaria *.

Homalota coriaria, Kr., Nat. der Ins. Deutsch. ii: 282 (1856).

— —, Woll., Col. Atl. 469 (1865).

— —, Id., Col. Hesp. 223 (1867).

There are several examples of the undoubted European *H. coriaria* amongst the St.-Helena Coleoptera of Mr. Melliss; and, geographically, it is a very interesting addition to the fauna, seeing that there is scarcely any member of the *Staphylinidæ* which has acquired for itself so wide a range throughout the various sub-African Atlantic groups. In the Madeiran and Canarian archipelagos it literally swarms; and we met with it, though more sparingly, in each of the Cape-Verde Islands (six in number) which we had an opportunity of investigating.

(Subfam. STAPHYLINIDES.)

Genus PHILONTHUS.

Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent. v. 226 (1832).

Philonthus longicornis *.

Philonthus longicornis (Kby), Steph., loc. cit. 237 (1832).

— *scybalarius* et *fuscicornis*, Nordm., Symb. 94, 96 (1838).

— —, Woll., Col. Atl. 492 (1865).

— —, Id., Col. Hesp. 237 (1867).

Two examples of this common European *Philonthus* have been taken by Mr. Melliss "in flower gardens," at St. Helena, at an elevation of about 2000 feet; and, like the *Homalota coriaria*, they are of considerable interest geographically on account of the wide range which the species has acquired throughout the various Atlantic groups. It is recorded from the Azores by Mr. Crotch; and it has been captured abundantly by myself and others in the Madeiran, Canarian, and Cape-Verde archipelagos; and it was met with by the late Mr. Bewicke even at Ascension.

(Subfam. XANTHOLINIDES.)

Genus XANTHOLINUS.

Dahl, in Encycl. Méthod. x. 475 (1825).

Xantholinus morio, n. sp.

X. linearis, niger, nitidus; capite prothoraceque subtilissime alutaceis, illo parce fortiter punctato, hujus seriebus dorsalibus e punctis 6-7 compositis; elytris confuse et laxe subseriatim punctatis; antennis piceo-fuscis, art^{is} 1^{mo} et 3^{io} nigrescentioribus; pedibus nigro-piceis.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{2}{3}$.

The single example, taken by Mr. Melliss, from which the above diagnosis is compiled has been carefully examined by Mr. Rye, who remarks that it is unknown to him, but might nevertheless perhaps prove to be the European *atratus* of Heer. Judging from the description, however, of that species, it would appear to be not only smaller and blacker than the *atratus*, and with darker limbs, but (as I imagine) to have its head more sparingly punctured, and the dorsal punctures of its prothorax more numerous. In the absence of a type of the *atratus* from which to form a more decided opinion, I feel that it would be extremely unsafe to identify it with the St.-Helena species, and I have consequently enunciated the latter as above.

(Subfam. OXYTELIDES.)

Genus OXYTELUS.

Gravenhorst, Col. Micropt. 101 (1802)

§ I. *Antennarum art^{is} 7 ulterioribus gradatim incrassatis.**Oxytelus alutaceifrons*, n. sp.

O. niger, nitidus, elytris sæpius paulo dilutioribus (plus minus testaceis tinctis), pedibus spinulosis saturate testaceis; capite (subtriangulari) prothoraceque profunde et dense striguloso-punctatis, illo postice canaliculato, antice in medio impunctato grosse alutaceo opaco depresso et anguste marginato, oculis prominentibus sed haud magnis, hoc profunde trisulcato, postice angustato; elytris breviusculis, profunde et dense punctato-strigulosis; antennis nigris, basi vix dilutioribus.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{3}{4}$ -vix 2.

An *Oxytelus* which is in some respects allied to the European *O. luteipennis* (and less so to the *O. piceus*), but at the same time differing in many important respects from that species. Thus it is not only a little smaller, rather less shining, and more deeply and closely punctured and strigulose, but it is remarkable for its head (instead of being bi-

foveolated behind) having simply a short channel in the centre, and with the frontal space between the antennæ opaque and coarsely alutaceous, and quite free from even scattered additional punctures. Its prothorax also is less developed, and more narrowed behind, and its elytra perhaps are a trifle shorter. It has been examined by Mr. Rye, who considers it totally distinct from any thing with which he is acquainted. Two examples, which were captured by Mr. Melliss at St. Helena, are all that I have yet seen.

§ II. *Antennarum articulis 3 (vix distincte 7) ulterioribus incrassatis.*

Oxytelus nitidifrons, n. sp.

O. nitidus, capite piceo-nigro, prothorace elytrisq[ue] rufo-ferrugineis, his postice obscurioribus, abdomine rufo-brunneo postice obscuriore, pedibus minus spinulosis rufo-testaceis; capite prothoracque brevibus, transversis, confuse et vix dense rugoso-punctatis, illo antice in medio impunctato nitido (vix alutaceo) convexo, a fronte conspicue transversim diviso, oculis haud prominentibus et sat parvis, mandibulis elongatis porrectis rufo-ferrugineis, hoc confuse trisulcato (suleis exterioribus postice evanescentibus), postice vix angustiore; elytris brevibus, profunde et dense punctato-strigulosis; antennis brevibus, nigris, basi clare rufo-ferrugineis.

Long. corp. lin. vix $1\frac{1}{2}$.

A most extraordinary little *Oxytelus*, which, from its abbreviated head and prothorax, and the fact of its antennæ having the three apical joints (rather, perhaps, than the usual seven) conspicuously thickened, might seem at first sight almost to merit generic separation. In many respects, however, it is a good deal on the same type (particularly in colour and the large development of its mandibles) as the *O. insignitus*, an American species which has established itself in the Madeiran group; but (judging from the single type now before me, which was taken by Mr. Melliss) it is apparently a little smaller than that insect, and its head, prothorax, and elytra are all of them shorter and less developed. Its mandibles are elongated, pallid, and porrect, as in the *insignitus*; but its prothorax (which is not only more abbreviated, but less narrowed behind) has its outer grooves more confused and posteriorly evanescent; and its clypeal space, between the antennæ, is not only unpunctured and more polished, but is more evidently separated from the head by a transverse basal line. In its rufo-ferruginous prothorax and elytra it is nearly the same as that species; but the latter seem to have their hinder region, particularly about the outer angles, clouded or darkened. Its eyes also are smaller, and more *frontal* in position.

CATALOGUS SYSTEMATICUS (*auctus*).

- CARABIDÆ.
Haplothorax, Waterh.
 1. Burchellii, *Waterh.*
Calosoma, Weber.
 2. haligena, *W.*
 3. Helenæ, *Hope.*
Pristonychus, Dej.
 4. complanatus, *Dej.*
Bembidium, auct.
 5. Mellissii, *W.*
- SPHÆRIDIDIADÆ.
Dactylosternum, *W.*
 6. abdominale, *Fab.*
Sphæridium, *Fab.*
 7. dytiscoides, *Fab.*
- NITIDULIDÆ.
Carpophilus, *Steph.*
 *8. dimidiatus, *Fab.*
 *9. hemipterus, *Linn.*
- TROGOSITIDÆ.
Trogosita, *Oliv.*
 *10. mauritanica, *Linn.*
- CUCUJIDÆ.
Læmophlæus, *Erichs.*
 *11. pusillus, *Schön.*
Cryptamorphia, *W.*
 12. musæ, *W.*
Silvanus, *Lat.*
 *13. surinamensis, *Linn.*
- CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ.
Cryptophagus, *Hbst.*
 *14. badius, *St.*
 *15. affinis, *St.*
 *16. gracilipes, *W.*
- MYCETOPHAGIDÆ.
Mycetæa, *Steph.*
 *17. hirta, *Gyll.*
Typhæa, *Steph.*
 *18. fumata, *Linn.*
- DERMESTIDÆ.
Dermestes, *Linn.*
 *19. cadaverinus, *Fab.*
 *20. vulpinus, *Fab.*
Attagenus, *Lat.*
 *21. gloriosæ, *Fab.*
- HISTERIDÆ.
Tribalus, *Erichs.*
 22. 4-striatus, *W.*
Saprinus, *Erichs.*
 23. lautus, *W.*
- APHODIADÆ.
Aphodius, *Illig.*
 *24. lividus, *Oliv.*
- RUTELIDÆ.
Adoretus, *Castln.*
 25. versutus, *Harold.*
- DYNASTIDÆ.
Heteronychus, *Burm.*
 26. arator, *Fab.*
Melissius (*Bates*), *W.*
 27. eudoxus, *W.*
 28. adumbratus, *W.*
- ELATERIDÆ.
Anchastus, *Lec.*
 29. atlanticus, *Cand.*
- CLERIDÆ.
Corynetes, *Hbst.*
 *30. rufipes, *Thunb.*
- PTINIDÆ.
Gibbium, *Scop.*
 *31. scotias, *Fab.*
- ANOBIADÆ.
Anobium, *Fab.*
 *32. velatum, *W.*
 *33. panicum, *Linn.*
 *34. striatum, *Oliv.*
 *35. confertum, *W.*
- BOSTRICHIDÆ.
Rhizopertha, *Steph.*
 *36. bifoveolata, *W.*
 *37. pusilla, *F.*
- TOMICIDÆ.
Tomicus, *Lat.*
 38. æmulus, *W.*
- HYLESINIDÆ.
Hylurgus, *Lat.*
 *39. ligniperda, *Fab.*
- CURCULIONIDÆ.
 (*Cossonides*.)
Stenoscelis, *W.*
 40. hylastoides, *W.*
Microxylobius, *Chev.*
 41. Westwoodii, *Chev.*
 42. vestitus, *W.*
 43. lacertosus, *W.*
 44. dimidiatus, *W.*
 45. lucifugus, *W.*

- Microxylobius*, Chev.
 46. *terebrans*, W.
 47. *obliteratus*, W.
 48. *debilis*, W.
 49. *angustus*, W.
 50. *cossonoides*, W.
 (*Acanthomerus*, Boh.)
 51. *armatus*, Boh.
 52. *conicollis*, W.
 53. *monilicornis*, W.
Pentarthrum, W.
 54. *subcæcum*, W.
 (Rhynchophorides.)
Sitophilus, Schönh.
 *55. *oryzæ*, Linn.
 (Synaptonychides.)
Nesiotes, W.
 56. *horridus*, W.
 57. *squamosus*, W.
 58. *asperatus*, W.
 (Trachyphloeides.)
Trachyphloeosoma, W.
 59. *setosum*, W.
 (Otiiorhynchides.)
Sciobius, Schönh.
 60. *subnodosus*, W.
Otiiorhynchus, Germ.
 *61. *sulcatus*, Fab.
- ANTHRIBIDÆ.
Aræocerus, Schönh.
 *62. *fasciculatus*, De Geer.
Notiovenus, W.
 63. *Bewickii*, W.
 64. *rufopictus*, W.
 65. *dimidiatus*, W.
 66. *alutaceus*, W.
 67. *ferrugineus*, W.
Homæodera, W.
 68. *rotundipennis*, W.
 69. *alutaceicollis*, W.
 70. *pygmæa*, W.
 71. *coriacea*, W.
- BRUCHIDÆ.
Bruchus, Geoffr.
 72. *rufobrunneus*, W.
 73. *advena*, W.
- CERAMBICIDÆ.
Curtomerus, Steph.
 *74. *pilicornis*, Fab.
- LAMIIDÆ.
Coptops, Serv.
 *75. *bidens*, Fab.
- HALTICIDÆ.
Longitarsus, Lat.
 76. *Melliessii*, W.
 77. *Helenæ*, W.
- CASSIDIDÆ.
Aspidomorpha, Hope.
 78. *miliaris*, Fab.
- COCCINELLIDÆ.
Cydonia, Muls.
 79. *lunata*, Fab.
Thea, Muls.
 80. *variegata*, Fab.
Epilachna, Chev.
 81. *chrysomelina*, Fab.
- HOPATRIDÆ.
Hopatrum, Fab.
 82. *hadroides*, W.
- ULOMIDÆ.
Alphitobius, Steph.
 *83. *diaperinus*, Kugel.
 *84. *piceus*, Oliv.
Gnathocerus, Thunb.
 *85. *cornutus*, Fab.
Tribolium, MacLeay.
 *86. *ferrugineum*, Fab.
- TENEBRIONIDÆ.
Tenebrio, Linn.
 *87. *obscurus*, Fab.
Zophobas, Blanch.
 88. *concolor*, W.
- MORDELLIDÆ.
Mordella, Linn.
 89. *Mellissiana*, W.
- STAPHYLINIDÆ.
 (Aleocharides.)
Homalota, Mann.
 *90. *coriaria*, Kr.
 (Staphylinides.)
Philonthus, Steph.
 *91. *longicornis*, Steph.
Creophilus, Steph.
 *92. *maxillosus*, Linn.
 (Xantholinides.)
Xantholinus, Dahl.
 93. *morio*, W.
 (Oxytelides.)
Oxytelus, Grav.
 94. *alutaceifrons*, W.
 95. *nitidifrons*, W.